



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 49

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

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W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.

The eminent Professor Chaput, on board of the *Atlantique* at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathan Campello:

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when she became giddy. I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl said, 'I think I feel better now,' and then 'the giddiness has already gone.'

A few hours after the first dose she got up and from that time on has been free from the disease.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Rumors of an impending revolution are again current in Montevideo.

—The Tucuman sugar factories turned out 10,746 tons of sugar during the month of October.

—President Roca is at present visiting the far south in Argentina and will, it is said, go as far as Nanguen and Lake Choei-Choei, and the Chilian frontier.

—The Montevideo *Siglo* has initiated a discussion in favor of lower import duties and says that high protection will soon cause the creation in Argentina of a party in favor of lower duties. Excessive tariffs and high costs of living are greatly prejudicing the development of those countries, and it is time for the opposition to protest.

—As might be expected complaints are beginning to be made of the rise in freights arising from the river steamboat monopoly. A Concordia contemporary points out that besides the rise in passenger fares (trebled), freights have been doubled and are now charged in Uruguayan gold instead of Argentine gold.—*B. A. Standard*.

—With peon labour in the grain fields commanding \$200 a month, and other forms of labour in Chibut demanding \$15 a day it would seem as though the lesson of needed immigration would be brought so clearly to the attention of the government that some step should be promptly taken to promote such a result if possible.—*B. A. Herald*.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 1st says that the government proposes to take vigorous measures to prevent an invasion of leprosy, which has become alarmingly common in Buenos Aires. Perhaps it would save a deal of trouble were the sanitary authorities to build a Chinese wall around that blessed country, and thus suspend all further communication with other countries. It would seem that the Uruguayan doctor is now unable to sleep for fear that his countrymen will catch something.

—We need some rich man of leisure who would espouse the cause of the people and fight illegal laws, of which there are many. Some great lawyer who has enough money should offer his services to the poor to protect them against fines, demands, taxes and extortions, which are outrages on the constitution, such as the duties on food brought into the city, taxes on the transit of stock or produce, duplicate taxes by municipalities, fines imposed by incompetent authorities, decrees having no foundation in law, and official absurdities of all kinds. Such a man could become immortal by devoting himself to such a work.—*Buenos Aires Herald*. (When the said rich man and great lawyers are found, anywhere in South America, we want their names and portraits for publication. There is very little clarity of that description going, and it will deserve the best compliment we can invent when the men are found.—*Ed. News*.)

—We have received from Posadas, Misiones, full particulars of the lamentable murder of Messrs. Bernard and Martin Foley, British subjects, the first 23 years of age, married, and the latter 21, and a bachelor. The unfortunate young men were robbed and murdered, and their corpses brutally mutilated. Bernard received five mortal wounds, and his brother seventeen!!! They were on a journey from Posadas to Santa Ana, and the savage deed was done about two leagues from the town of Candelaria, on the road to the arroyo San Juan. The murderers are the brothers Rodolfo and Ruyvilio Krieger, but the instigator of the crime was their brother, Humberto Krieger, who is under arrest, but the two assassins have escaped to Brazil and joined still another brother, Daniel José, who murdered a sub-commissionary of police in Posadas two years ago. The father of this precious family of assassins has also been arrested as an accomplice. The murdered young men were for several years in the employment of Humberto Krieger, and the Santa Ana paper says that the motive for the barbarous crime was a "question de familia."—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—The spread of athletics in this city amongst the state schools is a very healthy and hopeful sign. The different playgrounds which have been laid out and equipped at a minimum of expense, will be a blessing to those who are privileged to use them. It is a pity that hand ball is so little patronized by our youths. No doubt the game has been discredited and made to some extent disreputable by the scandalous trade which professionals have been driving in for years in Buenos Aires. But this should not prevent us from admiring the game for itself, no more than we should cease to admire the horse, because of the tricky and dubious repute of horse-racing. In any case the discredit into which ball playing has fallen here ought to be a lesson to those who are privileged to lead the Argentine national athletic movement. Professionalism in sport is hateful. There is nothing more unattractive to true sport than the sordid athlete who sweats for hire. Beware of him here. Give him no countenance, no quarter. The moment he begins to obtain any ascendancy, that moment will Argentine athletics begin to decay. The professional brings the dry rot into athletics. He is ruining sport in other countries, and he will ruin it here, if he gets the chance.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires

—A novel way of raising money, says a Buenos Aires exchange, is that employed by a number of Italians in the serranias of Cordoba, who, under the management of Mr. M. Ferrua, have laid large traps for condors. The business, it seems is a lucrative one, as over 4000 birds have been killed in a year and the feathers exported to Europe where they are in demand for various purposes. Leaving the money part aside, the benefit of this hunting company is well appreciated by the estanciaero, who suffers greatly from the depredations of these huge birds, in his flocks and even amongst his calves and foals.

—Justice, says the *B. A. Herald*, seems to be entirely on the side of the fishermen at Mar del Plata. The municipality has no right to interfere with them. The minister of marine controls the beach and not the municipality. The fishermen had a certain place where they beached their boats from time immemorial. The municipality turned them out to allow a private party to build a wall there, the fishermen are thus forced from their boats to the mole at a risk of losing them in rough weather and at a cost of \$40 a month. Mar del Plata is not properly a bathing place. It is not up to a first-rate English one and would scarcely be marked on a map of England. It is essentially a port and fishing station to which visitors go during three months of the year. The bathing is even dangerous and better bathing is to be got at Necocles and Miramar, or in fresh water at Quilmes and Palermo. It is the only suitable place on the coast between Sauboron Bay and Bahía Blanca for a first class port and some of these days the whole promenade and the hotels will have to give way to docks for vessels taking the produce of the east of the province. A port cannot be put anywhere. The bathers can find many a place elsewhere. The fishermen's interests are the oldest and most important, as they add to the country's wealth, and the hotel keepers and roulette sharps do not.

From The Southern Cross, Nov. 16.

A GIFT TO THE POOR.

There has been a good deal of human nature seen in connection with the distribution of the \$50,000 which, before his departure, President Campos Salles of Brazil donated to the Damas de Beneficencia to be distributed by them amongst the poor of Buenos Aires. The ladies asked Dr. Beasley, chief of police, to assist them in distributing the money justly; and Dr. Beasley, in order to aid the ladies in finding out the really deserving people, put the entire machinery of his vast and well-organized department at their disposal. At all the police stations, accordingly, claims were presented, sifted, and recommended, or censured, as the case might be. "Polices" came forward to claim the cash. People came in rags, and people came in silks and diamonds. A lady claiming to be the daughter of Garibaldi put in her claim—not because she was poor, but because of her father's fame. Another lady drove up in a hired carriage to one of the police stations, and noisily demanded to receive \$500, that sum being the value placed by her on a new dress which was ruined by the rain on the day that Campos Salles died. A man with a stylish air and fine dress claimed a donation on the ground that he wanted to get married to an heiress and was short about \$200 to equip himself for the honeymoon journey. Two spinsters with bewitching smiles claimed a share of the money on the ground that their mother was a Brazilian, and that they had not been invited by aese Bull-rich to the fetes. Hundreds of like ridiculous claims were made. On the other hand some very pathetic incidents are recorded—cases of secret poverty suffered with something like heroism sooner than stoop to beggary. Cases of deceived gentility, of ruined honor, of heart-broken gentleness, but always pressing, always pitiful. One lady came in silk. The police officer reproached her, thinking, of course, by her dress, that she was an impostor. She wept bitterly on being taken to task, and in defence of her character her story was wrong from her. A few years ago she was a most fashionable lady—a leader of Porto Rico society. She is now a pauper. She went in a silk dress because she had no other, and because it had been lent to her by a charitable lady friend of other days, so that she might be able to appear in the streets. Another case was that of a tall, pale girl, young and with an undoubted air of gentility. She was shabbily, nay, wretchedly attired, and her rags were in such manifest contrast to the air of distinction with which she carried them, that her case was specially inquired into. Six months ago she ran away from a comfortable home in a provincial city and came to Buenos Aires to earn her bread. She ran away to escape the yoke of matrimony which her parents wished to impose upon her with a certain lebauchee whose dissolute life was as notorious as his great wealth was ill-gotten. She had fared badly in her struggle, had lost health, strength—everything but honor, and the sense of shame and humiliation in being driven by her landlady to beg for alms. She is, it is said, in the last stages of consumption.

Altogether, the \$50,000 dollars have been well spent. The distribution of the money has shown some phases of the senility side of Buenos Aires life, the existence of which was known only to a few.

Banks.

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Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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(CASA 185.)

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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1899.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 840,000

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31 A, Rua 1ª de Março

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
Férier Mercet & Co., Paris.

(Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Paris Bank, Limited, Lazard Frères & Co., J. Henry Schroeder & Co., Kleinwort Sons & Co., A. Rutter & Sons.)

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches.
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
Conrad Harich Bonnet, Hamburg.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Solme, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief cities.

GERMANY (J. M. Fernandez Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents, Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.)

PORTUGAL (Banco Commercial Italiana, Genova)

ITALY (Milan, Trieste.)
AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,
Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.
Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736
Profits in suspense . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835
on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

We are able to publish a list of matches played and the batting and bowling averages of this club during the 1900 season just closed.

There have not been quite as many purely club matches played as was the case in 1899, owing to fixtures having clashed once or twice with those of the other club, and to one or two matches falling through at the end of the season due to the slackening off of members' energy.

The match against Morro Velho could not take place on account of the existence of biliousness in this city.

Individual cricket has certainly been of a better class than in previous years and scoring all through has been higher. The club has only lost one match, being that against the Fleet on the 11th October, when a team quite strong enough to win, unaccountably fell to pieces.

N. W. Jackson has certainly been a tower of strength to the club, being credited with the highest average score of 48.3 and having taken the largest number of wickets with an average of only 11.02. To him goes the cricket bat which has been very kindly offered to the club by Mr. H. W. Stacey, for the member who came out with the best average.

Dates		Matches		RESULT OF MATCHES.				Won by	
April 21	President v. Vice-President	107	124	115	111	2 wkts	—	President by 8 wickets.	—
May 5/6	Rio v. Nitheroy	136	94	110	116	1 wkt	—	Rio by 9 wickets.	—
" 13	Laranjeiras v. World	83	—	45	30	5 wkts	—	Laranjeiras by 38 runs.	—
" 20	P. C. C. v. British B'k	155 ^a	—	75	—	6 wkts	—	Drawn	—
" 24	" v. L. & R. P. B'k	172 ^a	—	112	—	7 wkts	—	Paysandu by 60 runs	—
June 3	Rio v. Nitheroy	109	—	127	—	109	—	Nitheroy by 18 runs	—
" 14	P. C. C. v. L. & R. B'k	52	111	27	37	3 wkts	—	Paysandu by 25 runs	—
" 17	" v. W. T. Co., Ltd.	149	112	105	—	5 wkts	—	Paysandu by 43 runs	—
" 24	" v. United B'ks	109	112	60	—	5 wkts	—	Paysandu by 44 runs	—
July 8	" v. L. & R. P. B'k	158	—	77	88	7 wkts	—	Paysandu by 81 runs	—
" 14	Rio v. Nitheroy	142	79	164	5	8 wkts	—	Nitheroy by 22 runs	—
Aug. 5	Laranjeiras v. World	90	—	55	—	—	—	Laranjeiras by 32 runs	—
" 9	Niggers v. Whites	193	—	241	—	—	—	Whites by 48 runs	—
Sept. 7/9	Rio v. State of S. Paulo	90	138	81	143	5 wkts	—	Rio by 5 wickets	—
" 7/8	Mr. Cox's XI v. Mr. Bruhn's XI	208	35	94	142	2 wkts	—	Mr. Cox's XI by 5 wickets	—
" 16	Rio v. Nitheroy	261	—	146	—	4 wkts	—	Drawn	—
" 16	Rio v. Nitheroy (scratch teams)	112	—	109	—	—	—	Rio by 33 runs	—
Oct. 14	P. C. C. v. H. B. M.'s Fleet	76	—	136	—	—	—	Fleet by 60 runs	—
" 14	Ladies v. Gentlemen	79	—	78	—	—	—	Ladies by 1 run	—

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Player	Balls bowled	Runs	Wickets	Maiden overs	Wides	No-Balls	Average
C. Hargreaves,	252	85	18	12	0	0	4.8
H. L. Wheatley,	96	49	8	2	0	1	6.1
R. H. Robinson,	600	317	35	16	1	1	8.8
T. Kentish,	349	161	17	12	2	0	9.4
V. Tatam,	125	78	7	2	1	0	11.1
N. W. Jackson,	1451	574	51	77	5	0	11.2
O. Wucherer,	203	124	11	7	0	0	11.2
C. Pullen,	100	90	8	2	2	0	11.2
W. Slater,	1288	424	34	75	0	0	12.4
W. Strange,	244	142	11	10	0	1	12.9
E. A. Roberts,	275	153	11	8	0	0	13.9
C. B. Mawson,	278	136	6	11	0	0	22.6

BATTING AVERAGES.

Player	Innings	Times not out	Highest score	Total runs	Average
N. W. Jackson,	13	2	86	532	48.3
V. Tatam,	15	1	59	411	29.3
H. C. Bocquet,	13	1	82	275	22.9
W. H. Stacey,	11	2	42	198	22.0
H. G. Pierce,	10	1	61	186	20.6
O. Wucherer,	6	1	26	67	16.7
J. A. Robinson,	7	1	29	78	13.0
F. H. Robinson,	14	3	44	136	12.3
C. Henderson,	11	0	29	132	12.0
H. L. Wheatley,	7	0	36	84	12.0
C. L. Robinson,	10	0	44	107	10.7
A. C. E. Skeey,	6	1	27	48	9.6
C. Pullen,	15	2	21	116	8.9
E. B. Hime,	11	0	36	97	8.8
R. H. Robinson,	11	0	28	96	8.7
P. E. Swanwick,	5	0	23	43	8.6
W. P. Slater,	10	0	24	78	7.8
R. MacNair,	7	0	32	47	6.8
T. Kentish,	7	1	13	36	6.7

* signifies innings declared closed.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of this club was held on Sunday, November 25th, at the Pavilion, José Menino ground.

The accounts for the past year were duly presented and passed.

The highly satisfactory state of the club's finances is a matter for congratulation to all concerned, the balance in hand being Rs. 1,735,830, and this after paying Rs. 4,794,700 out of the years' receipts, for four new tennis courts. Thanks to the generosity of several shareholders in donating their shares to the club, capital account shows a reduction of Rs. 5,800,000 during the year.

The President, Mr. Hugo, in the course of his remarks, observed that great credit was due to Mr. H. Stenhouse and Mr. W. Huggins for the excellent manner the tennis courts and practice pitches had been made under their supervision. At his suggestion a cordial vote of thanks was passed to these gentlemen.

The election of officers for the coming year was attended with the following results:

President, — H. Stenhouse.

Treasurer, — A. Sell.

Secretary, — F. C. Harwood.

Committee, — F. Tracey, A. A.

Barham, A. Keelman, H. Hugo.

H. P. Smith and F. J. Colbourne.

The proceedings then closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and outgoing Committee.

C. Hargreaves heads the list of bowling averages with 18 wickets costing 4.8 runs a piece, but the figures show that the brunt of the bowling work has been done by N. W. Jackson, W. Slater, and R. H. Robinson, who have taken 51, 31, and 35 wickets at an average cost of 11.2, 12.4, and 8.8 runs respectively.

In the list of averages only names of players are given who have had 5 or more innings. As well as those players there are 20 others, who have taken part in different matches during the season.

Mr. William Maule has been most kind in regularly assisting the club as umpire, and we are sure the executive must feel very grateful to him.

The pleasures of the season have been greatly enhanced by the ladies who have kindly supplied and helped to serve tea on the ground during the matches.

The annual general meeting of the club will take place, as per rules, during the month of January, and due notice will be given to members.

We understand that neither president, hon. secretary, nor hon. treasurer will be able to stand for re-election, so members should begin to think who can be found to fill these vacancies.

MR. MCKINLEY'S VICTORY.

Mr. McKinley's victory is even more decisive than his most ardent supporter expected. His majority in the electoral college is actually larger than four years ago. Then the struggle between himself and Mr. Bryan convulsed the whole nation. It centred upon itself the attention of Europe, and it seriously alarmed all thoughtful Americans. The more far-seeing democrats separated themselves from their old party, and gave their votes to Mr. McKinley; while the republicans worked for him with unflagging zeal. Those who were in the United States at the time, and witnessed the anxiety and suspense that were felt, were persuaded that the whole opinion in favor of sound money was then evoked. Yet it turns out now that in the electoral college Mr. McKinley has a larger majority than this is mainly due to the fear of silver. That there is a very strong opposition to Mr. McKinley's policy regarding the territories taken from Spain is beyond question. It is also certain that the sound money democrats were greatly elated by the protectionist bill that was introduced into Congress immediately after Mr. McKinley took office. And there is also much dread of the entanglements into which the United States may be drawn by its expansion across sea. Naturally, therefore, the democrats tried hard to make imperialism the issue of the election. But it was impossible to make the property classes forget the danger that must follow the election of Mr. Bryan. Whether or not he would be able to give much effect to his silver views, it was, at all events, likely that a man so sincere as he should attempt to give them effect if and when he got into power. Therefore, strong as among large classes is the dislike of the new imperialism, of exaggerated protection, and of similar things, the property classes felt that, after all, the main thing was to safeguard the prosperity of the United States, and put a stop to a movement which threatened to destroy its credit. There has, therefore, not been that general return to their party of the sound-money democrats which a little while ago was so confidently asserted. And the republicans who denounced the President's foreign policy yet stopped short of going to the polls to record their votes against him. The final result will strengthen very greatly the prestige of the United States abroad. *The States*, London, Nov. 10.

SMALWYTT'S THANKFULNESS.

A friend sends us the following clipping from the *Daily Mail* to show that Smalwyt may be thankful, also, for the fact that his khaki-colored, bare-necked old hen is not a resident of the Isle of Man. Smalwyt says that he fully appreciates the fact and is grateful for the narrow escape which he has had. He is now anxiously looking for a place where a respectable and industrious hen may lay her eggs in peace and proclaim the events in happy cackles, without fear of any Manx polecat or a Brazilian stamp-sticker. The clipping is, as below:

MUZZLING ORDER FOR FOWLS.

The Port Erin commissioners, Isle of Man, have begun a crusade against fowls. They have sent out the following notice:—

Office of the Port Erin Commissioners, Port Erin, August 14, 1900.

Dear Sir or Madam,—Complaints having been made to the local government board in reference to keeping domestic fowls in Port Erin, and especially of the nuisance and annoyance caused by the wandering of fowls in the street, and the crowing of fowls in the night and early morning; and by the direction of the commissioners I hereby give you notice and require you to keep your fowls from wandering in the streets, and to at once destroy all male birds in your possession; otherwise legal proceedings will be at once taken against you.—Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE, Clerk.

MANY ladies insist that cats and dogs are the cause of the presence of fleas (*pulex irritans*) in the bedrooms, but enthusiastic lovers of animals deny it. The fact of the matter is (says a writer in the *Chemist and Druggist*) that dog and cat fleas are special to their own species and do not intentionally leave their hosts, or if they do, it is only a wandering fancy which they soon regret, as they do not find the skin of the human subject to their liking, and merely remain upon the *genus homo* for warmth, until a favourable opportunity is afforded to return to their natural habitat. One's fair customers may be assured that dog and cat fleas do not take a home in the blankets and multiply.

TO LET.

A large chacarra in S. Domingos, extending from Rua Bon Viagem to the water front, with accommodations for a large family, or a boarding-house. Arrangements for taking over furniture of present occupants can be made, if desired.
For particulars apply at No. 12, Rua da Boa Viagem.

Hotels.

RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches.
The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.
The Proprietors exercise every care to please their CHAMBERS.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.
C. CAMPI & Co.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSE D'ALENCAAR No. 1

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm water, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL
120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.
The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-maintained bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.
The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.
Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

CARSON'S HOTEL
158, Rua do Cattete,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.
Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribeiro,

PROPRIETOR.

The Rio News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40\$000 per annum for Brazil;

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua do Comércio de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 4th, 1900.

It is difficult to understand how any mistake can be made in regard to the Elias Fausto project, as the measure for repressing speculation and suppressing the foreign banks is now called.

In the first place, it can not be denied that it is a government measure. It was not only introduced by the budget commission of the chamber of deputies, whose members are wholly subservient to the wishes of the President and his cabinet, but it was actually in the hands of the minister of finance before the collapse of the Banco da Republica, and some of its features were suggested in the letter of 30th August addressed to the minister of finance by the directors of the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland. The minister, therefore, had the project under consideration, and its presentation by the budget commission warrants the assumption that the scheme had his approval. The silence of the government since the project was presented in the chamber, when a word would be sufficient to have it put aside, is another strong indication as to its origin and backing. It has transpired, however, that influential opinion in London is strongly opposed to the measure, and the government must therefore dissimulate. On the 24th ult. the project came up for discussion in the chamber in first reading, but no one cared to speak on it, and the discussion was closed. On Friday last a vote was taken and it was passed almost unanimously in second reading. We do not believe that this was done in defiance of the criticisms of the London press, for that would be foolhardy in the extreme. For reasons of his own the minister of finance wants the bill passed to third reading, but whether as bluff, or for amendments, we shall probably know later on. But it is a dangerous game for Brazil as well as for the foreign banks. A government may do many things by virtue of its sovereign power, which it has no legal and moral right to do, but it is generally very bad policy to exercise that power. Privileges have been granted to these foreign banks to transact business in this country, and while congress may enact laws for the regulation of banks and for restricting speculations on their part, it can not legally impose restrictions and regulations upon them which deprive them of the legal exercise of banking privileges. To charter a bank, and then later on to say that it shall not sell and buy bills of exchange, nor receive deposits, nor effect discounts, is equivalent to a rescission of that charter. We do not defend speculation in exchange, nor the facilities afforded it by the banks, but the remedy is not to be found in such an assault on the foreign banks, nor in any other partial and temporary measure. The foreign banks are not

the speculators; they have merely afforded facilities to the speculators, a great majority of whom are Brazilians. Native banks have speculated in exchange, and there are scores of men on the street who live upon it. During the past year we have repeatedly heard of merchants who went in for speculating just to gain enough to meet the expenses of their stagnant shops and warehouses. Very well, then; let us go back to the cause of the evil, and not try merely to punish one of its instruments. If the minister wants to stop exchange speculation, let him enter into an accord with merchants and bankers for a change in system. Let us have exchange and currency depreciation separated, and let the latter be regulated by the price of gold as at Buenos Aires, and in New York. Speculation will not be suppressed, of course, but it will do much less harm than under the confusing system now followed. The government could provide that banks shall not speculate in gold, as the Argentine government has done, which will be fair treatment to all. But to say that foreign banks can not receive deposits while dealing in exchange, when the Banco da Republica is permitted to do so, is not fair treatment, nor is it sound policy.

Next year we shall need to make a propaganda to induce American coal producers to bid for the Central railway supply, instead of seeking to induce the government to use American coal. Or would it not be better policy to let commerce look after itself?

We should like to call the attention of the health authorities once more to the opinion of many of the highest medical authorities in regard to the risks of infection from anthrax post. If their researches are worth anything, then nine-tenths of the restrictive measures enforced are absolutely valueless. It is asserted that the morbid agent is to be found in the sputum, the pus from bubos during the first days of suppuration, in the blood, and in the dejections. It is not transmitted from person to person, except by means of the three excretive substances mentioned. The bacillus is not found on the skin, nor is it transmitted by the breath. Clothing, furniture, papers and letters, food, etc., are therefore not likely to convey infection unless actually conveying the excretive substances mentioned. Rats and the fleas which pervade them are known to convey the plague, the rats because of their susceptibility to the disease, and the fleas, in drawing blood from the rats, absorb the morbid bacilli and then pass them on to others by the same medium. The disease is introduced into the circulation through the wounds made by the fleas. Quarantines and disinfections are therefore very generally as worthless as they are vexatious. The disease is to be overcome by quarantining the patient and preventing the contagion passing to rats and fleas, which means cleanliness rather than fumigations and disinfections.

This project now under discussion in congress for a revision of the municipal government of this capital, involves many interesting questions affecting the rights and privileges of its citizens, but so far as we can see they will be settled without much discussion. It so happens that the scheme invented for the government of this capital has proved to be a disastrous failure. We have had a government composed of a legislature elected by the people and by an executive chosen by the federal President. The legislature was partially shorn of discretionary power, and the latter was responsible only to the federal executive. The municipal council had no control over the expenses except to vote the estimates presented by the prefect, while it might pass resolutions and assume pledges which would involve the city to a serious extent. A part of the public services of the city are under federal control, and a part under municipal control. Such a system could not help being unworkable and a revision is urgently needed, but will congress give us anything better? Will the proposed restrictions on municipal autonomy give any better results than those which have so signally failed? It is a very difficult problem to solve. Many failures have been experienced elsewhere, and we are inclined to believe that many a failure is before us here. The secret of good municipal government is to divest it of all political control, to secure for it a purely business administration and to limit its functions and powers—and this is more difficult than is apparent at first sight. Naturally the property-owners and business interests of the city should be charged with its government, and its expenditures should be kept within its income. But how is this to be done?

A LONDON telegram of the 27th says that *The Times* had received a telegram from Berné to the effect that the decision in the boundary dispute between Brazil and France would be in favor of the latter. A telegram direct from Berné of the same date says that the Swiss foreign office had advised the Brazilian and French representatives that the decision of

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the arbitrator would be communicated to them on December 1st at 11 a. m. At the same time it was denied that the decision is favorable to France, though it was believed that it would be a compromise and that the territory in dispute would be divided. In Paris the great majority of the press insisted that the decision is in favor of France. On Saturday, as advised, the formal decision of the President of the Swiss federal council was rendered, and was to the effect that the Oyapock river, as claimed by Brazil, throughout its whole course should form the first part of the boundary line. From the source of that river the boundary is to follow the watershed formed by the Tumucumaque mountains to a junction with the boundary of Dutch Guiana. This gives to Brazil all the territory in dispute except a small district lying north of the Tumucumaque watershed, and constitutes an important victory for this country. It is the second contest won by the Barão do Rio Branco, to whom all honor and credit are due. We are glad to note that the government has resolved to appoint him to the Berlin mission, in recognition of his important services. We also desire to tender our hearty congratulations to the government on the realization of so important a victory through peaceful methods.

WE HAVE often stated in these columns—and it will bear repeating many times again—that it is idle to undertake the repression of any vice, without going to the root of the matter and destroying the demand for it. We are now in the midst of a crusade against gambling, but it is a pure waste of time and effort. As long as public opinion does not condemn the vice, as long as there is no moral sentiment at work, and as long as the people love the hazards of the game, just so long will gambling exist, no matter what repressive measures may be adopted. We have seen a score of police crusades against gambling in this city, just as we have seen other crusades against prostitution, lotteries, mendicancy and other vices, but no good whatever has resulted. In every case the vice has reappeared as soon as police vigilance relaxed. The fundamental truth, unpleasant as it may be, is this: as long as there is a vicious appetite, food will be found for it; as long as there is a demand for a vice, men, women, and means will be found to foster it. We may repress gambling for a time, but some one will offer an opportunity for it to-morrow if anyone cares to risk his money. The cure for the evil is that of education and home training. The moral sense must be awakened and trained, and a better and purer manhood must be developed. We are not yet gathering figs from thistles, nor are we creating men in the vicious atmosphere of the theatres, ball-rooms, cafés and gambling saloons of this city.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit notes are said to be circulating in the state of Paraná.

—The treasurer of the government savings bank at Curitiba, Paraná, was arrested on the 28th for not having paid up the 103,000\$ defaulting discovered in that institution.

—Has it ever occurred to the taxpayers of the state of Amazonas that the thieves who have plunged that state into such serious difficulties, should be prosecuted and compelled to disgorge?

—It is reported that the contractors Juarez & Iruñe have proposed the reversion of the contract which they have for the erection of a hospital in Manaus, but the Amazonas state government has resolved to only accept a judicial decision in view of the onerous terms proposed.

—A Manaus telegram of the 1st inst. says that six steamers have left that port for the Rio Acre, and that seven more are ready to leave. The dispatch here is "Teffé" has left for the Acre frontier in pursuit of the steamer "Solimões" and a steam launch "Alonso" said to be transporting military supplies for the revolutionists.

—Renewed complaints are appearing against Dr. Teixeira Mendes, the dictatorial sanitary inspector of São Paulo, although only a sanitary officer, he exercises an authority not even granted to the president of the republic. There seems to be no limit to his exactions, which in some cases amount to the reconstruction almost of the whole building.

—A Curitiba telegram of the 1st inst. announces the departure of Senator Vicente Machado for Rio de Janeiro. He is probably coming up to draw his pay as senator (750\$ a day), notwithstanding his being absent from sessions. Will the *Imprensa* tell how many days of the present session this senator has been absent from his chair in the senate chamber?

—The São Paulo *Diário Popular* says that after the vigorous measures against gambling enforced by the police authorities and after a short period of inactivity when the vice did not appear and the police relaxed their vigilance, gambling has again appeared and is worse than before. The wretched *docho* gambling exists everywhere, roulette has reappeared, and no pretence of secrecy is observed. Perhaps the authorities will some day learn that something is needed other than spasmodic repressive measures. When there is a strong public opinion against the vice, it will be easier to control it.

—An echo of the recent elections comes from Palmyra, Minas Geraes, where on the evening of the 28th Gabriel do Carmo shot and wounded Manoel José de Paula. A special *delegado*, Alferes Velloso, at once interfered, and was also shot and wounded by José do Carmo. Padre Raymundo, the vicar, was also wounded by Damasio Miranda. The *delegado* of the civil police force then appeared and arrested the criminals.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The receipts of the Central railway for week before last, as deposited in the national treasury, were 655,825\$020.

—The state government of Bahia has contracted with Messrs. Edward Beatt & Son for supplying rails and accessories for the Santo Amaro railway.

—It is said that the director of the Central railway is studying an accord with the Leopoldina railway for reciprocal traffic from Entre Rios to Petropolis, and vice versa.

—It is stated that the Companhia Estrada de Ferro de Juiz de Fora a Pia has succeeded in obtaining an injunction against the execution of the order for the delivery of that railway to the Leopoldina Railway Co.

SHIPPING NOTES

—A Pará telegram of the 27th ult. announces the wreck of the steamer "D. Pedro" on the Villa Nova river. The passengers and cargo were saved.

—The "Plora" and "Sappho" (which replaces the "Beagle") returned from Rio de Janeiro on Friday afternoon, and were followed by the "Basilisk" and "Nymph" yesterday morning. Free pratique has been given to all the vessels immediately after their arrival. — *Montevideo Times*, Nov. 18.

—The passengers who arrived on the 27th ult. by the Tampot & Holt steamer "Buffon" from New York, were the following: Misses Aiver and Vidu Bouteau, Miss R. M. Rodrigo, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pinto, Mr. A. H. Sleight, Mr. C. S. Bonte, Dr. C. R. Cerqueira, Mr. R. Evans and 17 third-class.

—The departures by the "Buffon" on the 1st inst. for New York, were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Bellanore and family, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and child, Dr. Arthur Dias, Messrs. Charles Conolly, J. M. Inood, C. Barz, C. Castro Lima, A. Thierrez, A. G. Demaly, C. Stumpe, and 9 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is said that the uniform of our local police is to be modified.

—We regret to hear that the Italian minister, Count Antonelli, is again ill.

—Snalwytt says this is the golden age of Brazilian journalism, and that Murinho is unquestionably its patron saint.

—We are now in the last month of the 19th century, and, as Snalwytt says, will soon be crossing the threshold of the 20th a little older if not wiser.

—It is stated that Governor Bragança of Minas Geraes will soon pay a second visit to this capital, to return the President's visit to Belo Horizonte.

—In some of the streets of this city on Sunday there were riotous disturbances caused by the arrest of two soldiers. Several soldiers and policemen were wounded.

—The French minister to Pará, M. Paul Leroy, had a special audience with President Campos Sales on the 27th ult. M. Leroy is making a brief visit to this capital.

—We regret to hear that the amateur theatrical performance at the International Club, lately, which was to have been given early this month, has been postponed for the present.

—In recognition of the great services rendered to Brazil by the Barão do Rio Branco, the government has appointed him minister to Germany. A better appointment could not have been made.

—Strangers in Rio will find Freitas' Hotel, Rua d. Riachuelo, one of the most comfortable and convenient of its class in Rio de Janeiro. It has a large garden for the use of guests, on which many of its best rooms open.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* has opened a subscription for presenting Barão do Rio Branco with some token of public appreciation of his services. President Campos Sales has placed his name on the list for 1,000\$.

—Among the propositions made immediately the news came of the decision in one to French Guiana boundary dispute, was one to the effect that congress should vote the sum of 500,000\$ to Barão do Rio Branco in recognition of his services.

—A Washington telegram of the 28th ult. says that the United States government had refused to recognize the Acre republic. And quite right! The opera bouffe government of Trindade island was quite as much entitled to recognition.

—The many friends of Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, formerly chaplain of Christ Church, of this city, and now located at Newcastle, England, will be greatly interested to hear that he is to be married in January next. The happy couple will have our hearty congratulations and best wishes.

—Residents on the other side of the bay will be interested to know that English church services will be held at the London and Brazilian Bank *chacara* on Sunday evening next, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. Mr. D'Arcy will be glad to see a full attendance.

—It is stated that serious irregularities in the *recedoria* of the federal treasury have been discovered, and that the minister of finance has ordered an investigation, appointing for that purpose Srs. Jensen Müller, Raymundo do Lago and Manoel Galvão.

—One of our morning contemporaries appears to want the letter-carriers to be provided with bicycles, now that the tramway lines are refusing to carry them free. Would it not be much cheaper to provide them with the tramway fares to and from their districts?

—The court of appeals has decided the conflict of authority between the police and the *Juiz de fozes do Jazeda municipal* in regard to *frontões* and *balcões* by sustaining the action of the former, which had prohibited the sale of *poules* and restricted their hours.

—The new editor and publisher of *The Church Echo* has raised the subscription to \$8000 a year, single copies 700 réis. The chatty, unconventional style adopted by the editor in his work is very pleasing and will make the magazine popular. It can be made both amusing and helpful to church people in this part of Brazil and should be generously supported.

—On the 28th ult. the Bolivian minister, Dr. Silenus Vega, presented two notes to the minister of foreign affairs—one containing newspaper clippings showing the participation of the Amazonas state government in the agitation against Rio de Janeiro district, and the other protesting against the collection of 55,000\$ in duties on merchandise in transit for Bolivian merchants.

—A telegram to the São Paulo *Diário Popular* on the 29th ult. says: "Yesterday the Banco da Republica admitted four German employees, which circumstance has caused dissatisfaction. But what will you have, gentlemen? The old employees did little or no work, and it is idle to get more of them. If the new management is to succeed, it must have men who are willing to work."

—It is very strange that our sanitary authorities can be so exacting and frightened over the propagation of bubonic pest, and at the same time so indifferent in regard to small pox. A few months ago a man was not allowed to carry a tin of butter or a pound of butter to Nictheroy, and now the place is full of small-pox and no one takes any notice of it!

—There has been much rejoicing over the acquittal of the prisoners accused of the crime of conspiracy. Councillor Andrade Figueira has been visited every day by large numbers of friends and admirers and has received many congratulatory letters and telegrams. The event has been solemnized by religious ceremonies at the Cathedral church on Thursday and the S. José church on Sunday. The churches were crowded.

—At midnight on the 1st inst. the port-borers of the municipal street cleaning service struck because they had not received any pay for some time. Through the efforts of the police the cartmen went out at 2 a. m. and at 6 a. m. the authorities succeeded in inducing the strikers to resume their work. It is stated that the minister of finance has promised to advance money to the prefect for the payment of these poor people.

—A truck load of Krupp rails, belonging to the Villa Isabel company and stolen from their deposit at S. Christovão, was stopped by the police on the 1st inst. on suspicion. The rails were recognized by an employee of the company, whose employees seem to have been unaware of the theft, though rails had been missing before. Stealing is becoming a very easy thing, if steel rails can be carried off from a deposit by the cartload.

—The *Imprensa* of the 29th ult. says that threats have been made that an attack will be made on that paper. Should such an outrage be committed it will be a lasting disgrace to the government. The *Imprensa* is a respectable paper and is expressing opinions on public questions which the people should hear. To repress such a paper by violence will show that the government not only has no respect for the law, but that it fears open criticism.

—According to the *Notícia* there were reported and confirmed 25 cases of bubonic pest in this city during the month of November, of which 3 died in their own homes and one on the way to the hospital. Two of the cases were of persons under observation at the São Sebastião quarantine station. The returns of the Paula Cândido post hospital show for the 30th 18 cases, 4 deaths, and 17 patients at the end of the day, of which 13 were under treatment and 4 convalescent. The returns for the month have not yet fallen under our notice.

—An interesting case was brought before the police for investigation the past week, that of sterilization practised by Dr. Abel Parente. The alleged discovery of a means of sterilization was under discussion some two or three years ago, and the idea was roundly denounced. It would seem that the doctor has found some one to try the experiment, and the husband has brought the case before the police. In view of the harm which such a police case do to society, let us hope that the police will go thoroughly into the case.

—Snalwytt says that when Murinho has driven out the foreign banks a crusade against the Portuguese retailer will be initiated, and then the homeopaths will try a fall with the allopathists and the positivists will go for all creation. He says that the best course to pursue is to emigrate.

—A very praiseworthy sanitary measure has been passed by the Buenos Aires municipal council—that of compelling bars to clean glasses better than by merely dipping them in dirty water and then leaving them to drain. The measure should be extended to restaurants, also, which should be compelled to wash every plate thoroughly before giving it to another customer.

—It is regretted that some one has not kept an account of the number of attacks on the liberty of the press in this country in the last ten years. The figures, if published, would doubtless be startling. In fact it may without exaggeration be asserted that during that period there has passed scarcely a single day in which some newspaper has not been more or less seriously threatened. These reflections are suggested by the report now circulated of an intended attack on the office of the *Imprensa*, one of the most independent and useful journals in Brazil. Would it not be advisable to promote an organization of independent journals for mutual defence?

BUSINESS NOTES

—The crops of food stuffs recently gathered in the vicinity of Juiz de Fora are said to be abundant.

—On the 28th the chamber of deputies rejected an amendment to the budget of the department of industry authorizing the lease of the water supply of this city.

—The President has asked congress for authorization to grant exemption from import duties on material imported for the construction of the new market building on Prain d. Manoel.

—Among the amendments to the budget for the department of industry is one which authorizes the government to contract with the Royal Mail Co. for a regular call at the port of Maceió.

—The steamer *Argentina*, which left Bahia for Hamburg on the 27th ult., carried 872 tons of monozite sand valued at £ 62,000. This sand paid export duties and royalties to the amount of 164,355\$127.

—We omitted to state in our notice of the further prorogation of the period for redeeming treasury notes, that the period for redeeming the notes of the various banks of issue has been extended to June 30th next.

—A Manaus telegram of the 1st inst. says that the Amazonas Co. has presented its reply to the dispatch of the governor of October last rejecting the claim of the company to an indemnity of 10,000,000\$000.

—The 200 barrels of flour that on the 20th ult. left Buenos Aires on the steamer *Cambes* is said to be the first direct shipment of Argentine flour to Pará. It is expected that this trade will grow rapidly.

—A project has been elaborated and presented to the chamber of deputies for the organization of cooperative societies, especially of an agricultural character, based on ideas advanced by Sr. Antonio Laeenda Franco, of São Paulo.

—Argentine millers are said to be beginning to put up flour in barrels instead of bags, using for this purpose Argentine hoops and staves. This is doubtless in anticipation of the proposed discrimination against flour in bags in the Brazilian tariff.

—On Friday by order of the federal court there were seized 1,000 bags of Argentine flour that had been shipped from Buenos Aires by Nicollet & Co. to A. Diniz & Co. at Rio de Janeiro. The cause of the seizure was the alleged infraction of one of the trade-arrangements of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, on whose application the court issued the respective order.

—A news item in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 25th ult. says that the minister will begin to turn the redeemed 13 per cent *inscrições* of the Banco da Republica early in December. But how have they been redeemed? Let us have some information on this matter. Have debtors of the bank been paying them in in sums sufficient to require burning, or has the bank been buying them with the money provided for commercial discounts?

—A Minas paper relates that a shipment of 600 litres of honey, in this, had just been sent away from the district town of Biggum. It paid taxes to the state of 42\$, and transportation expenses to Ribeirão Preto were calculated at about 200\$. The honey will then be but little more than half way to market, and the costs, exclusive of package, will be about 400 réis a litre. It is to be feared that there is no profit in honey produced at Bagagem.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 29th ult. tells us that it is probable that the commercial convention with the United States of the North will soon be concluded. This is definite and pleasing. Our colleague says the difficulties lately appearing have been eliminated and that the American minister appears to be satisfied with the existing state of the negotiations. This is also pleasing. After eighteen months of negotiation it should take but little on either side to create satisfaction just to show that some progress has been made. But how will the United States of the North look at this dallying?

—Although complaints against the post-office are of almost daily occurrence, they seem to have very little effect. Not only are the mails delayed, but they are very carelessly handled. The last mail gave us several papers belonging to a prominent bank of this city, which we have returned.

—The managers of the foreign bank located here held a meeting on the 28th ult. to discuss plans for representing speculation in exchange, and it is said that this attitude will probably lead to an adjournment of discussion on the Elias Fausto project. Projects will be presented at a second meeting to be held this week. Who originated this action? May we not believe that it was Martinho himself? At any rate the call came from the Banco da Republica where the meeting was held. Perhaps the minister finds himself in a corner, and is calling upon the foreign bank managers to help him out.

—The *South American Journal* is distinguishing itself for its inability to see through a brick wall. In its issue of Nov. 3 it says: "The *Rio News* (Oct. 9th) says: 'All the remedies coming from the government in the present crisis seem to be designed to help the banks at the expense of the commercial community.' This does not harmonize with the assertions that have been so profusely formulated to the effect that the Brazilian government is inimical in its attitude towards the banking institutions of the republic. No? Does our contemporary think that we include the lame ducks in the same category with the foreign banks?"

—Information elicited by investigations that we have made leads us to conclude that the Banco da Republica since its reorganization has rendered very little assistance to the business community. Deputy Serzedello in his speech on Wednesday even asserted that its transactions, whatever they may have been, had been effected without resorting to the national treasury for assistance (sem um penny mais dos creditos do thesouro) and he added that it would shortly repay to the large sum advanced by the treasury at a critical period, meaning, we presume, the £600,000 in gold furnished by the government in June. We have already had occasion to note that the government in all its transactions with the bank seems to be actuated rather by the desire to obtain at any cost ready money for its own use than by that of either aiding the business community or protecting the interests of the tax-payers.

—From Rio de Janeiro, under date of 26th October, we have the following announcement:—

Rio de Janeiro, October 26.—It is semi-officially declared that the fears expressed in the English press concerning the Bill relating to operations in exchange are exaggerated. The measure has not yet been discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, where it is expected to encounter severe criticism, and even if it is approved, its provisions will probably be modified. It is not an imperative measure, but rather an authorisation for the government to examine the question of speculation in exchange, and a means to correct the present system. The rumour of a fusion between the Banco da Republica and the German Bank is described as baseless.

This perfectly coincides with the views expressed by us in our editorial reference to this subject. —*South American Journal*, Nov. 3. [Of course it does! What is what? Those two thousand contos were spent for. What would be the use of having organs in London and Paris if they did not take a favorable view of all these unpleasant affairs?]

—There are prospects that the Brazilian government will make experiments with American coal, which may lead to a considerable consumption of the fuel. On this subject Minister Bryan sends from Petropolis a translation of a letter from Dr. Alcides Medrade, a prominent citizen of Minas Geraes, in which he refers to a conversation with state officials as to the advisability of importing United States coal for the establishments under the control of the ministries of industry and the navy. The ministers, says Dr. Alcides, showed themselves interested in the matter, and will make the experiment. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*. [There is something strangely untruthful about this, but it is to be presumed that Minister Bryan can explain it easily. Dr. Alcides Medrade is a resident of the state of Minas Geraes, and yet he is represented as informing Mr. Bryan of a conversation with state officials about supplies for the federal ministries of industry and marine, with which they have absolutely nothing to do. In this roundabout and very suspicious way Mr. Bryan is informed that the ministers are interested in the matter and will make the experiment. A this is diplomacy, sure enough. Mr. Bryan informs his government that Dr. Alcides says that, according to unnamed officials of the state of Minas Geraes the ministers of industry and marine are interested in using American coal and will make experiments with it! American coal mine owners should send down a few shiploads of coal on such assurances and test their practical value! —*Ed. News*.

THE CENTRAL'S COAL CONTRACT.

The tenders for supplying the Central railway with 120,000 tons of coal during the coming year were presented and opened on the

30th ult. in conformity with the conditions made public. There were five tenders, viz.:—

1.—Empreza Industrial Brasileira—price 39/9 per ton; mines: Cambrian, Nixons, Albion, Ferndale, Ocean, Plymouth, Insules, Guysaire.

2.—Lage & Iruatos—price 37/1 per ton; mines: 60,000 tons Cambrian and 60,000 tons Albion.

3.—Walker Block & Co.—price 34/1 per ton; mines: Cardiff and Almirantado; makes conditions outside the *edital* and already rejected by the minister of finance.

4.—Norton Megaw & Co. Ld.—price 35/5 per ton; mine: Tredegar. Offers ten to forty thousand tons New River (American) coal at 34/9 a ton. Makes conditions outside the *edital*.

5.—The Brazilian Coal Co., Ld.—price 35/6 per ton; mines: Cardiff, Cory's Merthyr, or others of equal grade. It is stated that of the foregoing only two will be taken into consideration, the other three being ruled out by price and inadmissible conditions. Whether for want of time, or indifference, no direct bid from American owners was made. When the call was published we did not anticipate any other result, for it left no time for the large dealers in the United States to prepare for making tenders. Besides, having no deposits here, they had no one trained to the peculiarities of our market and were therefore at a disadvantage to any competition. It would appear from this that a very considerable amount of sentiment has been wasted.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—In October the customs receipts at Marandó amounted to 415,622,591.6, against 548,555,390 in the corresponding month of 1899. The decrease was 102,932,797.4.

—Our belief that the increase in revenue shown by the returns for October was merely transient is confirmed by the returns thus far received for November. At these revenue stations the decrease in receipts was as follows:

Rio de Janeiro custom-house, 458,402,780
Pará, 528,000,000
Rio de Janeiro general revenue office, 172,677,477

Total decrease, 1,159,080,857
This decrease is reduced to 976,000 by an increase of 181,000 in the Pernambuco customs receipts. The foregoing figures are not definite, those for Pará and Pernambuco being in round numbers.

—Last week there was persistently circulated a report that the minister of finance intended to resign and that he would be succeeded, not by Deputy Serzedello, but by Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões, who opposed the bank moratorium bill and who is supposed to represent the interests of the friends of ex-President Prudente de Moraes. In fact a writer in the *Journal do Brazil* positively asserts that the bill against foreign banks was engineered by the Paulistas for the express purpose of enticing Minister Martinho into a position in which he would be forced to tender his resignation. Our readers will remember the hostility with which ex-President Prudente de Moraes was received by Martinho, when the former after his illness unexpectedly resumed the presidency in 1897. Moreover Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões is said to be a warm friend of Gov. Severino Vieira, whose organ in this city, *O Commercio*, has frequently opposed Martinho's financial measures.

—The bill against foreign banks was voted Friday in 2nd discussion in the chamber of deputies. It is reported, however, that this bill is to be either withdrawn or radically altered. On Thursday it was stated in the press that at a meeting of managers of the foreign banks it had been agreed that each of these managers should prepare a statement of his views on the best means of combating speculation in exchange. It was added that, if the government approval of the suggestions made by the bankers, it would cause the postponement of the discussion of the bill now before congress. According to Deputy Fausto Cardoso the meeting of managers of foreign banks was called by the directors of the Banco da Republica, presumably at the instance of the minister of finance; but Deputy Elias Fausto asserts that the attitude of the minister is purely one of expectancy and he attributes the origin of the meeting to a telegram received from London by one of the bank managers. While accepting the composition of the managers of the foreign banks, the minister, says the latter deputy, has in no way committed himself to the adoption of their views.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 1th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	2
do gold,	2
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	2
do U. S. coin, at \$1.86, 95 per	54
1 kg. (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	54
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	54
do of 1 kg. in Brazilian gold	54
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day	10 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)	25/50
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)	370 n. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.86 per	20 c.
Value of 100 (\$1.86 per \$1.86) in Brazilian currency (paper)	49.41
Value of £1 sterling	24/00

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 26.—The market opened uncertain with a downward tendency which became accentuated before closing. Transactions reported were important.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills,

Private bills,

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Nov. 27.—The market was animated and closed firm. The movement was important.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills,

Private bills,

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Nov. 28.—The market continued firm and transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills,

Private bills,

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Nov. 29.—The market opened with a tendency toward higher rates, which was accentuated during the day. Transactions reported were important.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills,

Private bills,

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Nov. 30.—During the morning the market was uncertain owing to speculation but on the afternoon closed firm with lower rates. The movement continued large.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills,

Private bills,

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Dec. 1.—The speculation has continued but with little animation. The market continues firm but with lower rates.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills,

Private bills,

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Dec. 2.—The speculation has continued but with little animation. The market continues firm but with lower rates.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills,

Private bills,

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Dec. 3.—The speculation has continued but with little animation. The market continues firm but with lower rates.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills,

Private bills,

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Dec. 4.—The speculation has continued but with little animation. The market continues firm but with lower rates.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills,

Private bills,

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Dec. 5.—The speculation has continued but with little animation. The market continues firm but with lower rates.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills,

Private bills,

Official value of the milreis 375-380 reis gold.

Nov. 25	Marseilles 11. str. Minas	5,000
	Smyrna	1,000
	Genoa 11. str. <i>Barca di Galliera</i>	500
	Constantinople	500
	London Br. str. <i>Magdalena</i>	2,500
Dec. 1	Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Amazonas</i>	2,850

Nov. 27	Valparaiso Spain. str. <i>S. Ignacio de Loyola</i>	347
	Montevideo Br. str. <i>N. de</i>	1,625
	River Plate	

Nov. 25	Northern ports str. <i>Arroyo</i>	1,425
	do str. <i>Atipava</i>	701
	do str. <i>Atipava</i>	200
	do str. <i>Atipava</i>	1,312
	do str. <i>Saltinas</i>	2,696

The receipts for the past week were 33,444 bags against 58,974 bags for the previous week and 59,612 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

No. 6	11,400	10,300
No. 7	11,000	10,000
No. 8	10,800	9,700
No. 9	10,300	9,400

The stock was estimated this morning at 254,442 bags according to the *Journal do Commercio*, and 244,029 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,347,810 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro.

Receipts	Shipments	Stock
Nov. 25	Nov. 25	Nov. 25
Nov. 26	Nov. 26	Nov. 26
Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
Nov. 28	Nov. 28	Nov. 28
Nov. 29	Nov. 29	Nov. 29
Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Nov. 30
Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
Dec. 2	Dec. 2	Dec. 2
Dec. 3	Dec. 3	Dec. 3
Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4
Dec. 5	Dec. 5	Dec. 5
Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Dec. 6
Dec. 7	Dec. 7	Dec. 7
Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 8
Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 10
Dec. 11	Dec. 11	Dec. 11
Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 12
Dec. 13	Dec. 13	Dec. 13
Dec. 14	Dec. 14	Dec. 14
Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Dec. 16	Dec. 16	Dec. 16
Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17
Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
Dec. 19	Dec. 19	Dec. 19
Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
Dec. 21	Dec. 21	Dec. 21
Dec. 22	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
Dec. 23	Dec. 23	Dec. 23
Dec. 24	Dec. 24	Dec. 24
Dec. 25	Dec. 25	Dec. 25
Dec. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 26
Dec. 27	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Dec. 28
Dec. 29	Dec. 29	Dec. 29
Dec. 30	Dec. 30	Dec. 30
Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital	£1,500,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1900.

Assets:

Capital, uncalled	6,666,666 2/3
Bills discounted	2,377,350 3/4
Bills receivable	9,053,241 1/2
Loans, current accounts, etc.	4,130,731 4/6
Real office and branches	1,608,658 5/10
Loans, current accounts, etc.	4,133,082 1/2
Securities for accounts current, etc.	8,055,505 4/10
Sundry accounts	15,995,531 3/4
Cash	51,094,784 6/10

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed	13,333,333 1/3
Deposits in account current, without interest	14,333,471 6/10
do in account current, with interest	1,004,907 1/10
do fixed liability	3,306,818 5/10
Head office and branches	1,608,658 5/10
Loans, current accounts, etc.	4,133,082 1/2
Securities for accounts current, etc.	8,055,505 4/10
Sundry accounts	15,995,531 3/4
Bills payable	93,115 9/10
	51,094,784 6/10

R. & O. R.
Rio de Janeiro, 3rd December, 1900.
For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
F. Broad, Manager,
A. G. C. Blake, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th December, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was greater activity in the coffee market during the past week, and the reported sales amounted to 50,000 bags, against 43,000 bags in the preceding week. Prices also experienced a substantial advance, owing to better advices from abroad. The receipts for the week showed a decline, being only 32,000 bags, while the shipments amounted to 50,000 bags. Yesterday, the market opened much firmer and prices were advanced to 1500 to 1540 per arroba for type No. 7.

Advices from abroad report the sales for the week to have been: New York 100,000 bags, Havre 18,000, Hamburg 15,000 and London 10,000—total 143,000 bags, against 105,000 in the corresponding week of last year, and 16,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of our local market for the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7	Reputed	Santos, Good
per arroba	sales	Average

Nov. 26	10,500-10,500	6,000 bags	64/50
Nov. 27	10,500-10,500	6,000	63/00
Nov. 28	10,500-10,500	6,000	63/00
Nov. 29	10,500-10,500	6,000	63/00
Nov. 30	10,500-10,500	6,000	63/00
Dec. 1	10,500-10,500	6,000	63/00

The shipments since our last report have been:

17,776 bags for the United States	
2,776 "	Rio de Janeiro
2,776 "	Cape of Good Hope
12,018 "	River Plate, etc.
	Coastwise

59,929 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week.

United States	bags
---------------	------

Nov. 27	New York Br. str. <i>Elizman</i>	19,000
Nov. 29	Baltimore Amer. bk. <i>Josephine</i>	15,000

Flour. The arrivals were 150 barrels by the *Ursula* from Trieste, 320 bags by the *Barca di Galliera* and 400 bags by the *Stef* from the River Plate. The market is quiet, but firm at quotations. Our closing prices are the following:

Trieste	nominal.
American 1st	28,000-28,500
do 2nd	27,000-27,500
River Plate	22,000-22,500
Local Mills	21,000-21,500

Cash. The *Anglo* brought 2,250 tons, 182 cases and 40 half cases from New York. Brokers quote 4500 per ton of Caspe, 4500 for Italica, 3800 for U. S. C. and 3800 to 3850 per case of Norwegian.

Rice.—The receipts were 1,700 kegs and no cases except from New York. The quotations for the week were from 820 to 840 reis per unit.

Pork. From New York came 200 barrels by the *Bayon* which we quote at 2700 reis per kilo.

Rice.—The *Magdalena* arrived with a cargo of 70,000 bags from Rangoon. The prices are from 10,800 to 10,900 per bag of 60 kilos wholesale.

White Pine.—No arrivals. The rest of the cargo from the *N. Y. Mar* is sold at 200 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Swedish Pine.—None in the market.

Kerosene.—The *Anglo* brought 20,000 cases from New York. Brokers quote from 8500 to 8700 per case.

Rosin.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Cement.—The arrivals were 300 barrels by the *Landau* from Bremen. Market continues unchanged.

Indian Coin.—The *And* brought 15,000 bags from the River Plate. There were no changes in quotations.

Hemp.—Receipts nil. The wholesale price is 5200 per bag of 10 kilos.

Hides.—The

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 2.

PERANANHA—Amer. sc. *Edith L. Allen*; 921 tons; Dunham; 163 ds; lumber to Franzoni & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 29.

PASCOGOLA—Amer. bk. *Hebert Black*; 498 tons; Bunchard; ballast.
 TALAT—Br. sp. *Silva Coluna*; 1,397 tons; Bowles; ballast.

NOV. 30.

BALTIMORE—Amer. bk. *Josephine*; 870 tons; McClean; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.	50 cents and 5 % primage per bag of coffee.
NEW ORLEANS.	—
ANTWERP.	—
ROTTERDAM.	—
HAMBURG.	—
LIVERPOOL.	—
COPENHAGEN.	—
GENOA.	—
MASSILLAS.	—
BOKRAUK.	—
HAVRE.	—
TRIESTE.	—
FIUME.	—
LONDON.	—
SOUTHAMPTON.	—
CAPETOWN.	—
ELIZABETH.	—
PORT NATAL.	—
EAST LONDON.	—
DELHI.	—
MOSCOW.	—
MONTVIDEO.	—
B. AILES.	—

ENGAGEMENTS.

RIVER PLATE.—Br. str. <i>Nile</i>	1,273 bags of coffee
RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. <i>Breil</i>	531 do do
BORDAT X.—Fr. str. <i>Chili</i>	250 do do
CONSTANTINOPLE.—It. str. <i>Pic- vante</i>	625 do do
HAMBURG.—Ger. str. <i>Amazonas</i>	1,650 do do
HAVRE.—Fr. str. <i>Cordoba</i>	7,350 do do
MONTVIDEO.—Br. str. <i>Nile</i>	30 do do
MONTVIDEO.—Fr. str. <i>Savie</i>	80 do do
MASSILLAS.—Fr. str. <i>Savie</i>	7,750 do do
MASSILLAS.—It. str. <i>Picvante</i>	4,325 do do
NEW YORK.—Br. str. <i>Buffon</i>	3,000 do do
SWAKA.—It. str. <i>Picvante</i>	1,250 do do
SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. <i>Nile</i>	1,700 do do

CHARTERS.

Br. str. *Savie* to load coffee here or at Santos to New Orleans, at 25 cents per bag of 60 kilos.
 Br. bk. *Nile* to load wet salted hides here to the Channel at 37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % primage per ton of 240 pounds.

Vessels Affiliated & Chartered for Rio

<i>Acton</i>	Oporto	25 Oct.
<i>Charles Dickson</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Conductor</i>	Brunswick	—
<i>D. Pedro II.</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Doria</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Doria</i>	Cardiff	8 Oct.
<i>Enfield (str.)</i>	Newport	—
<i>Edward Perry</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Gazelle</i>	Savannah	—
<i>Levka</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Marland</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Margaret Mitchell</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Mabel Jordan</i>	Boston	20 Oct.
<i>Maria Blanche</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Roadie (str.)</i>	Savannah	—
<i>Spartan</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Tiara</i>	New York	10 Oct.
<i>Tiara</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Veronica</i>	Savannah	—
<i>Water Fox</i>	Swansea	—
<i>White Wings</i>	Baltimore	22 Oct.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
American				
sc. Geo V. Jordan	667	Oct. 29	Rosario	Chas. Hue
bk. Fongus Bay	197	Nov. 9	New York	E. J. Braz.
bk. Julia Rollins	595	21	Baltimore	J. Moore Co.
sc. Hühli, Allen	921	Dec. 2	Perananha	Franzoni Co.
Argentine				
bk. M. B. Tower	599	Sept 30	Rosario	To order.
British				
ap. C. Monarch	1082	Oct. 25	Runcorn	Gaz Co.
sc. Tenth	2387	25	Cardiff	Central Ry.
bk. Belmont	1415	Nov. 8	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk. Gulf Stream	1328	6	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk. N. B. Morris	699	6	New York	To order.
sc. Hecolula	1545	11	Cardiff	To order.
bk. Inverwick	1167	11	Norfolk	To order.
bk. Bristol	1305	13	Portland	W. Quinn Co.
sc. Godiva	1212	23	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
sc. Clippert	1212	23	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk. Union	191	23	Bahia	K. Vaisa Co.
Foreign				
bk. Maristany	129	Nov. 1	Cardiff	To order.
Norwegian				
bk. Lysa	334	Oct. 25	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk. Valda	334	Oct. 25	Cardiff	G. Gadgenc Co.
sc. K. Cecil	1454	25	Newport	Central Ry.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Nov. 26	S. Ignacio	Liverpool 31 ds.	J. C. y Puerto
26	Paranaguá	Hamburg 26 ds.	H. Johnson Co.
27	Nile	Southampton 18 ds.	J. C. y Puerto
27	Bluff	Liverpool 27 ds.	N. McGraw & Co.
27	Bluff	New York 30 ds.	do
27	C. Co. teute	Hull 27 ds.	Gaz Co.
27	Bluff	Rosario 3 ds.	Rio Flour Mills.
27	D. Galliera	River Plate 4 ds.	H. Campos
28	Magdalena	River Plate 4 ds.	C. J. Canaly
28	Cyprian P.	Santos 23 ds.	G. Davidson & Co.
29	Livand	Bremen 35 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.
29	Uranio	Trieste 40 ds.	Rombauer & Co.
30	Cordoba	Santos 23 ds.	J. Lapert
Dec. 1	Magdalena	Rangoon 55 ds.	G. Gudgenc & Co.
2	Colonia	Havre 32 ds.	J. Lapert
2	Savie	Marselles 32 ds.	G. Antunes & Co.
2	Picvante	Genoa 21 ds.	H. Campos
2	Llandudno	Cardiff 26 ds.	Lage Bros.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Nov. 27	Flaxman	New York*	Sundries.
27	Dica di Galliera	Genoa*	do
27	Britannia	Norfolk	do
27	Paranaguá	Rio de Janeiro	do
27	Bluff	Santos	do
27	Bluff	Southampton	do
28	Magdalena	River Plate	do
28	Nile	do	do
28	Bluff	New York*	Sundries.
Dec. 1	Bluff	Hamburg*	do
1	Amazonas	River Plate	do
1	Kingland	Santos	do
1	Tecuyson	River Plate	do
1	Uranio	do	do
1	Marselles	Havre*	do
2	Cordoba	do	do

*Calling at intermediate ports.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

NOVEMBER 26.		
25 Apolices, 58	750,000	
10 do	723	
43 do	720	
49 do	760	
51 do	758	
2 do	740	
10 do	735	
do	725	
do	700	
do	705	
5 do	705	
2 do	760	
10 do	758	
10 do	799	
1 do	770	
65 do	883	
6 do	900	
38 do	621	
Inscriptions 3 % 2,000 at rate of	620	
do 2,000 do	621	
do 5,000 do	623	
do 1,000 do (reg.)	600	
do 2,000 do	620	

Banks.

10 Commercial	650,000
50 Nacional	150
200 Republica	54
100 Rural e Hypotecario	35

Cotton mills.

20 Confiança Industrial	130,000
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Railways.

250 V. F. Sapucay	92,000
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Miscellaneous.

100 Melhoramentos no Brazil	92,000
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Nov. 27.	
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20 Apolices, 58	753,000
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17 do	734
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15 do	750
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do	750
----	-----

do	740
----	-----

1 do	750
------	-----

10 do	760
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4 do	700
------	-----

3 do	705
------	-----

1 do	886
------	-----

30 do	900
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Inscriptions 3 % 2,000 at rate of	620
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do 10,000 do	623
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do 20,000 do	625
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do 13,000 do	620
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do 1,000 do (reg.)	620
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do 53,500 do	630
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1 do	750
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6 deb. P. C. Jardim Botânico	190
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Railways.

420 V. F. Sapucay	10,000
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Miscellaneous.

70 Loterias Nacionais	55,000
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100 do do	54
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400 Melhoramentos no Brazil	8,500
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350 Sal e Navegação	20
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Nov. 28.	
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15 Apolices, 58	753,000
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57 do	755
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8 do	751
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310 do	750
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2 do	750
------	-----

do	2,500 (cert.) at rate of	705
do	1895	735
37 do	1897	757
25 do	1897 (reg.)	900
Inscriptions 3 % 40,000 at rate of		630

Banks.

60 Commercial	758,000
120 Commercio	115
100 Constructor	4
215 Republica	51
300 do	55

Railways.

421 V. F. Sapucay	10,000
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Nov. 29.	
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53 Apolices, 58	751,000
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395 do	750
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do	149,300 at rate of	740
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do	7,500 (cert.) at rate of	710
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do	30,000 do	705
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41 do	1895	755
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10 do	(reg.)	760
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5 do	1897	755
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42 do	1897 (reg.)	900
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Inscriptions 3 % 10,000 at rate of		634
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do 49,000 do		650
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do 15,100 do (reg.)		640
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25 Municipal	120
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Banks.

40 Republica	55,000
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70 do	50,500
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150 do	57
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Railways.

100 U. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	75,500
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Nov. 30.	
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168 Apolices, 1895	755,000
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70 do	1897 (reg.)	900
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Inscriptions 3 % 1,000 at rate of		700
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do 10,000 do		650
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do 11,500 do (reg.)		650
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50 deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	35
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44 do	161,500
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Banks.

30 Commercial	75,000
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70 Commercio	120
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130 Republica	55
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60 do	59
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Railways.

500 U. Sorocabana-Itana	4,000
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DECEMBER 1.	
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70 Apolice, 1897	755,000
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Inscriptions 3 % 10,000 at rate of		640
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do 4,000 do		645
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200 deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	49
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50 do	39
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Banks.

17 Commercial	120,500
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25 Republica	59
--------------	----

100 do	58,500
--------	--------

50 do	55
-------	----

Cotton mills.

100 Confiança Industrial	130,000
--------------------------	---------

Miscellaneous.

80 1/2 Melhoramentos no Maranhão	25,000
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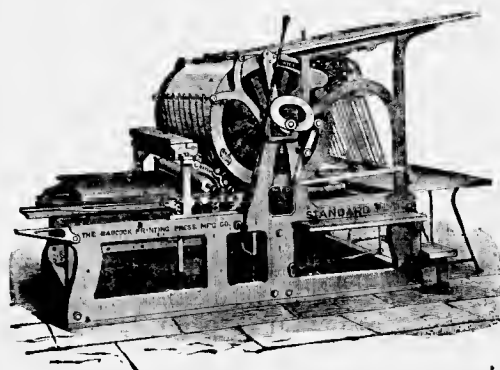
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES		
1900		
Date	Steamer	Destinations
1900		
Dec. 11	Thames	Santos, Montevideo and Aires
" 12	Stilet	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 24	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 26	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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